

"Yes, this is the little "Pink-Sheet" that the Farmers swear by, and the Market Gamblers swear at!"

Michigan Business Farming

The First Crop Reporter and Market Guide ever published solely in the Interests of those who make a Business of Tilling the Soil for Profit

No. 25 (VOL. 1)

Born in 1912—
And Proud of It

DETROIT, Saturday, April 5th, 1913

ONE CENT PER COPY (50 WEEKS OR MORE)

CUTS IN TARIFF ON FARM PRODUCTS

MUCH WILL DEPEND ON PRESIDENT WILSON'S ATTITUDE TOWARD REDUCTIONS.

Bitter Fight is Expected on Wool and Sugar Schedules; Wheat, Barley, Oats and Meat Will Probably be Affected if Present Plans Mature.

The tariff continues to be one of the most discussed problems in all circles and the prospect of the agricultural schedules being affected seems sure. With the extra session of congress only a few days off, the preparation of the tariff schedules to be acted upon in conformity to the principles of the new administration will keep many of the politicians busy in Washington during the next few weeks.

Conferences are arranged with President Wilson, when many planks in the proposed tariff bill will be submitted for his examination, and it has become definitely known that whatever action congress takes upon the tariff, must be sanctioned by the president. To him will be left the final decision whether there shall be one general revision bill, or separate measures for each of the different schedules of the tariff act.

Considerable opposition has developed among house members who are on the tariff-making board to the plan for separate tariff bills. They favor the single bill idea and only await President Wilson's indorsement of this plan before submitting their bill to congress.

In the senate, however, there is already strong oppositoin to this plan. Both Democrats and Republicans in the senate, representing states producing sugar and wool, will fight the free sugar and 15 per cent duty on raw wool put into the bill by the house committee.

If a single genral tariff bill is introduced with the approval of President Wilson, it is thought that the senate Democratic leaders will be forced to yield to the demand for separate votes on these two schedules.

President Wilson's attitude toward reduction of duties on agricultural products, which comprise the so-called "market-basket" list, will have a strong influence upon the votes of the progressive Republicans in both the house and senate. Many of these members of the senate and house are opposed to general reductions in tariffs on agricultural products, they having heard from their constituents on this point. The house committee which has arranged tariff schedules has cut practically in half the tariff on wheat, barley, oats and other farm products, while meats have been slated by this committee to come in free of duty.

FAVORS COMMISSION BILL.

Dear Editor—Enclosed find money order for your market paper for one year. It appears to me that a paper of that kind will do much good. As I am a farmer I am quite interested in the passage of the Commission Bill. As I think that would tend to solve some of the big differences between the

Farmers Problems

ANDREW CARNEGIE said: "Put all of your eggs into one basket, and then watch that basket." We still hold to the truth of the old adage: "Don't put all of your eggs into one basket."

Here is the situation that confronts the farmer today: No market for feeding hay. Corn, oats and all grains selling at low prices on a forced market.

On the other hand meat prices were never higher. Not enough live stock to supply the demand. Plenty of cheap feed, but no live stock to consume it.

If we had the live stock to feed, hay, corn and oats would find ready sale at profitable prices. When feed was scarce we had a surplus of live stock.

So you farmers quit raising live stock and started out after twenty-five dollar per ton hay, sixty cent oats and eighty cent corn.

After two years of work in this direction, you take an inventory and you have \$10 hay, thirty cent oats and forty cent corn. Yes, and you haven't got steers which you could sell at \$— per cwt. or pork at \$—.

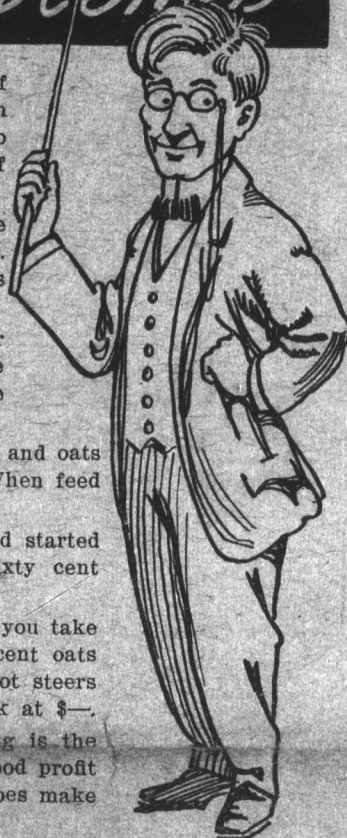
The fellow who follows diversified farming is the real success after all. He don't rake off a good profit on everything he raises every year; but he does make a profit on something he raises every year.

Your cheap hay, corn and oats, worked up into beef and hogs at prevailing prices would have netted you profitable prices. Boys, you had better think this over before you open up shop for business this spring.

marketing and consumers price of food stuff.

I also believe if one farmer in each township had a short form of the bill along with a few suggestions of why

they should support it with room for signatures that they could swamp the legislature with farmers endorsing it.—John Bird, Davison, Genesee Co., Michigan.



WILL MAKE ATTACK ON PURE MILK LAWS

A TEST CASE ON MUNICIPAL REGULATIONS CONCERNING FREE MILK TO BE MADE.

The United States Supreme Court is to be Asked to Rule on the Constitutionality of City Laws, Demanding All Milk be From Tuberculin Tested Cows.

What promises to be a very interesting test case for dairymen will probably be taken up when the United States Supreme Court convenes next Monday. A large number of cities have passed very stringent laws on the kind and quality of the milk that can be sold within their boundaries. The justice of many of the provisions in these laws has been questioned, and there is no doubt that there have been too many concessions by municipalities to alarmists who say that all the babies in the country are in danger of death from impure milk from unhealthy cows.

The test case is to be made in an ordinance of the city of Minneapolis which requires that all milk sold within its territory must come from Tuberculin tested cows. The question will concern the constitutionality of such an act.

On the same day the court is expected to announce whether it will review a case in the local courts wherein it was held that milk containing more than a certain number of bacteria was forbidden the channels of interstate commerce by the federal pure food law.

The milk supply of several cities, in addition to Washington, crosses state lines. Many other cities, including Chicago, Boston, Syracuse, Portland, Oregon; Rochester, Trenton and St. Joseph, Mo., have ordinances fixing the maximum number of bacteria which may be in milk sold within their respective limits.

That point is not urged in the printed argument just filed in court on behalf of John Quincy Adams, a farmer who is attacking the ordinance. His attack is limited to trying to prove that the ordinance is class legislation in that it applies to cows outside the city and not to those within the city, and that it would confiscate his property in that it authorizes the immediate destruction of milk brought into the city from cows that have not been "tuberculinized."

ARMOURS PLAN BIG RICE FIELD

One of the largest rice fields in the world is to be planted by the Armours on a large part of their holdings on the Feather river, near Nicolaus, Cal. At present more than 3,000 acres have been plowed and checked in readiness for the planting of the seed, and before work is finished it is planned that 12,000 acres will be devoted to raising rice. A large force of men is engaged in sinking wells to insure an abundance of water as, at certain periods of its growth, rice must be under water. The land is low and adapted to rice growing, and it is expected that the crop will bring a large income.

Last Moment Market Flashes

THE LAST MINUTE before going to press, we secure quotations on the several commodities from the principal market centers. A detailed statement covering conditions, our predictions and special advice, will be found with each commodity on the following pages. The very latest quotations are:

Wheat, No. 1 White (large mills paying)	\$1.073 ³ / ₄
Wheat, No. 2 Red (large mills paying)	1.083 ³ / ₄
Oats, Standard36
Rye60
Beans	1.90
Hay (best market today, New York), at	20.00
Potatoes (best market today, Pittsburgh), at48
Butter33
Poultry18
Dressed Hogs (Detroit Market)11
Eggs18 ¹ / ₂

BY way of explanation the prices quoted: "Large Mills are paying" refers to the prices paid f. o. b., mills for the quality quoted. We give you the "best market today" merely to show you what prices could be secured for commodities quoted if same were on track at markets named. These quotations, carefully considered, give you the drift of the market.

The Market-Gamblers can't kill the "Pink-Sheet" if YOU will use that coupon on Page 8!

A Market Review from the Farmers Standpoint

HAY

The whole commercial situation has felt the blow dealt our brothers and sisters in the flooded sections. In every direction means of communication with the outside have been effected to the extent that business has been of a very indifferent nature during the past week. We mention this in connection with our market notes because of the natural sympathy that a condition of this kind will have on the general commercial situation for at least a temporary period. Just how long this sympathetic feeling will be manifest is a question which time only can show; but we do know that with transportation in its present hampered condition that outside markets will become in a bare condition for a time, at least. If the extenuation of the present flooding situation does not result in a baring of outside market centers it will certainly have a tendency to make them become alarmed as to the filling of their future requirements. This sympathetic feeling and its result is already showing itself on certain markets. The New York market gives us a wire, dated Saturday, March 29, to the effect that prices on hay will be temporarily boosted by virtue of flooded conditions existing. An embargo has been placed on the Pittsburgh market affecting the receipts of all shipments, not only hay, but produce, etc., as well. Right now if our readers had their hay positioned so that it could be loaded on cars and shipped to the New York market there is little question but what an enhanced price would be the result. This feature, which is visiting us at the moment, demonstrates the necessity of the positioning of your commodities for the market. Today a number of you have a carload of hay or a number of carloads of hay all baled ready for shipment, but piled in your barn some miles from the railroad. With roads in their present almost impassible condition, you could not haul that hay to the railroad regardless of the price you could get. Such lessons as these, dear readers, should set you to thinking—show you that through these different angles looms up an avenue of escape, a real necessity in order that your commodities can be placed on the market to the best advantage. It is with keen pleasure that I receive advices. Local dealers regarding the disposition on part of the producer to hang back on good hay and to make disposition of common qualities to the best advantage. One of my old friends called on me this last week, relating an incident that happened on his local market, and the condition which generally exists. To me, personally, he confirmed the attitude taken by the producer in the above manner of handling as the only way in which the general situation could be improved. We do not wish to go on record as advising you that the price on hay is going to be at any definite point, either advanced or declined, but we do want to say to you that we are still hanging to the line of defense we established way back in September of this season, that the only way in which we could benefit the general situation was to be constantly bullish on our high class stuff, with a tendency to being bearish on our low class stuff. Personally, the writer of this article has faith; it's great stuff; even if it doesn't get you anything, it makes life worth living, and if anyone needs it in God's world, it is the man who produces a crop and tries to sell it on basis of conditions that exist today. I believe that this good high classed stuff is going to show an advance over the present market situation, I also feel that the under current is working right now; that very soon you will see the surface of the commercial sea

OUR MARKET SIGNALS

THE Weather Man takes his observations; gets his reports from other stations and "guesses the weather." We take our observations, have our reports from other stations, and with these as a basis we are going to take a chance at the markets. We will not hit it every time; neither does the weather man. But if we keep just a few farmers from getting "soaked" it will pay. Get on your "Slickers" and watch the signals:



No. 1—Good, substantial demand and present conditions favor steady market, at profitable prices. No. 2—Market clearing up and better prices predicted. No. 3—Market very quiet; has every appearance of being overfed. No. 4—No profit at ruling prices. If you can hold, this is an "eleventh hour" proposition. No. 5—Better keep in port. Storm on. Prices may go lower but we would take a chance.

show little bubbles of inspiration. We are not going to look or expect any geysers, but we are going to look for, and hope to see, a general bubbling of advance all along the commercial stream. Have faith; fight to the last ditch.

HAY—MICHIGAN ZONE PRICES.

Zone No. 1 Michigan	\$10.00
Zone No. 2 Michigan	11.00
Zone No. 3 Michigan	11.50
Zone No. 4 Michigan	11.30
Zone No. 5 Michigan	11.00
Zone No. 6 Michigan	11.30
Zone No. 7 Michigan	12.20

NOTE—The prices given are on a basis of No. 1 Timothy hay in the different Michigan freight zones. This gives you the price that Michigan dealers should be able to pay for this commodity, f. o. b. their stations, under existing market conditions.

DETROIT.—While there has been no sales made this last week above regular quotations, still we do feel that the situation is gradually clearing up. Receipts have been very much lighter the latter part of the week, with the trade stirring about just a little looking for receipts. This situation, which is visiting us, from a local standpoint, is caused largely by road conditions in the state. While we appreciate that the individual is very anxious to get his hay away, it is a grand thing to have the market checked for a short time so that a cleanup can be made. The situation, naturally, will improve; then we will be in position to take advantage of that improvement if we only regulate disposition properly.

HAY—DETROIT MARKET.

No. 1 Timothy	\$14.00
No. 2 Timothy	12.00
No. 3 Timothy	9.00
Light mixed	12.00
No. 1 Mixed	11.00
No. 2 mixed	8.00
Rye Straw	9.00
Wheat and Oat Straw	8.00

PITTSBURGH.—We have already received advice that the Pittsburgh market has been embargoed. There is no real change in the situation, so that we have a right to get excited at this time, but with an embargo placed on any market you can naturally expect an advance on the same. The outside conditions affecting this embargo will be watched most carefully. It is simply a matter of manipulation of the situation as to the price current existing in Pittsburgh.

HAY—PITTSBURGH MARKET.

No. 1 Timothy hay	\$15.00
No. 2 Timothy hay	13.00
No. 3 Timothy	10.00
No. 1 Light mixed hay	12.00
No. 1 Clover mixed hay	12.00
No. 1 Clover hay	12.00
Fine Prairie Packing Hay	10.00
No. 1 Oat straw	9.00
No. 1 Rye straw	10.00
No. 1 Wheat straw	9.00

CHICAGO—No. 1 and choice timothy hay is in very light supply at the present time. There is a good demand for practically all grades of hay, sales being effected readily at quotations. While many sales have been made at 50c to \$1.00 over quotations, it was based on exceptionally high colored shipments, and we hardly feel like using this as a foundation for an expected advance. On account of the southern situation, quite a little hay may be directed to Chi-

cago. If this is done there will be a natural effect on this market.

HAY—CHICAGO MARKET.

Choice Timothy	\$17.00
No. 1 Timothy	15.00
No. 2 Timothy	12.50
Light Clover Mixed	12.50
No. 2 Mixed hay	11.00
No. 3 Timothy	11.00
Clover	11.00
Threshed Timothy	8.00
Marsh feeding hay	7.00
Packing	6.00
Choice Alfalfa	18.00
No. 1 Alfalfa	16.00
Rye	8.00
Oats	7.00
Wheat	6.50

BOSTON.—Boston has finally pricked up its ears just a little when every other market was in high spirits. We are pleased to see the situation in our New England territory even show the slightest sympathy with existing conditions. On the other hand, we appreciate what they have been facing, and that they have done all possible in face of conditions. There will be a little advance on this market, at least of a temporary nature.

HAY—BOSTON MARKET.

	Large bales	Small bales
Hay, choice	\$21.50	\$20.50
Hay, No. 1	19.50	19.50
Hay, No. 2	17.00	17.00
Hay, No. 3	14.00	14.00
Hay, clover	15.00	15.00
Hay, clover mixed	15.00	15.00
Hay, stock	13.00	13.00
Long rye straw	18.00	
Tangled rye straw	12.00	12.00
Oat straw	11.00	11.00

NOTE—Large bales weigh from 200 to 250 pounds; medium bales from 80 to 100 pounds.

NEW YORK.—Below is a telegram dated March 29, from a New York representative:

"Account flood anticipate high prices temporarily. Ship quick via N. Y. C."

The above is an actual telegram received from the New York market. We are not going to show any fluctuations in quotations, but the telegram shows the expectancy of the New York representatives. The situation is fast cleaning up on high qualities of hay and a noticeable decrease has been effected in common qualities. We hope to be able to show about \$1.00 advance in our next week's quotations, which will mean that hay will be selling during the week to come at 50c to \$1.00 over the present.

HAY—NEW YORK MARKET.

New Hay:	Large bales	Small bales
Timothy—Choice		per ton, per ton.
No. 1	\$21.50	\$20.50
No. 2	19.50	19.00
No. 3	14.00	14.00
Shipping	14.00	14.00
Light Clover Mixed	17.00	17.00
No. 1 Clover Mixed	16.50	16.50
No. 1 Clover	16.00	16.00
No. 2 Clover Mixed	13.50	13.50
No. 2 Clover	15.00	
Straw—		
No. 1 Rye	17.00	
No. 2 Rye	16.00	
No. 1 Oat	11.50	11.00
No. 1 Wheat	11.50	

NOTE—Large bales weigh from 200 to 250 pounds; medium bales from 80 to 150 pounds.

"Your paper is just what I like, not size but quality."—E. E. Pratt, Brampton, Michigan.

POTATOES

We have every right to expect that potatoes will show a little advance because of the flooded conditions existing at the present time. Along with this we have almost impassable roads in the country so that a certain curtailment of movement must be the actual result. These two angles to the situation ought to at least make one good reason why we should hope and receive a better situation, of at least a temporary nature. In our last week's issue we closed by giving you our views along the lines of positioning your potatoes for shipment during the impassable roads period in the spring. We think that you will appreciate that the positioning of your potatoes for shipment simply puts you where you can take advantage of a situation that comes up, from whatever cause. The situation at the moment is aggravated by the great flood which has swept over our sister states, imperiled lives and almost destroyed transportation of commodities and also communications with the outside markets. There is no question but what a great sympathy will be extended to this commodity by virtue of the conditions which today confront us. Some are going to be able to take advantage of this by virtue of being positioned to place their commodities when desired. On the whole, and based on natural conditions, there is no improvement to give out to you today on the potato situation. As advised you from week to week, we, as distributors of potatoes, must act along well regulated lines, make a study of the fight before us in order that we may maintain even our present standard of levels. Any advance we receive will be by virtue of our regulated efforts or unexpected conditions, like today, visits us. Don't get excited, don't loosen your grip or derail your encouragement, but instead, go right straight down the track as laid by the "Pink Sheet" and you will receive the best possible out of this season's crop. We almost know that unless you put up a well regulated fight for a maintenance of conditions, that the potato market would almost be destroyed. If you feel satisfied with a certain level, regulate your disposition so as to maintain it. Thirty cents to the producer is low enough. There is no sense in allowing this level to be reduced. You can keep it there, or possibly advance it if you only handle the proposition as you can. The situation is in your hands; it is up to you. If you let the present situation get by you without taking advantage of it, without forcing an advance on these potatoes, you are losing an opportunity and almost assured that the future possibilities of the potato market are mighty slim. That means just this; that with the flooded situation today, paralleled with the almost impassable roads in the country, you should be able to advance the market price of these potatoes. If you can't do it, or if you don't do it during this time, and based on these conditions, what are your chances later with these assets to the situation, eliminated?

POTATOES—MICHIGAN ZONE PRICES.

Zone No. 2 Michigan	\$.34
Zone No. 4 Michigan	.30
Zone No. 5 Michigan	.34
Zone No. 6 Michigan	.36
Zone No. 7 Michigan	.30

NOTE—From present market conditions, local dealers in the freight zones should pay you the price quoted above for No. 1 stock delivered at their stations. These prices can be increased by taking advantage of special carlot offers.

DETROIT.—It is impossible to call the Detroit market any more than steady. Receipts are not overly lib-

eral, although plenty heavy enough for the demand. The situation has worked to about one level here. The Detroit market, naturally, will be about the last to receive benefit out of the situation which we would naturally feel, effected the general situation at the present time. This is because of a large territory adjacent to the city being so favorably situated.

POTATOES—DETROIT MARKET.

Bulk from car, per bu. 40 to 43
 *Sacked from car, per bu. 45 to 48
 *Sacks must be even weight, 150 pounds.
 Price quoted includes cost of sack, about 10 1/2c each.

CHICAGO—Receipts on the Chicago market the last week were six cars less than the week before, and 67 cars less than the corresponding week one year ago. The total for four days last week was 234, the week previous 225, last year 344. The market is no more than steady, anything of an ordinary quality meeting with a restricted demand, and actual sales being discounted 1c to 3c per bushel. Sales on common quality stock is around 40c to 43c, good high colored stock around 45c to 46c, some fancy dusty rurals going at 47c to 48c.

POTATOES—CHICAGO MARKET.

Bulk from car, per bu. 43 to 48
 *Sacked from car, per bu. 45 to 50
 *Sacks must be even weight, 150 pounds.
 Price quoted includes cost of sack, about 10 1/2c each.

CINCINNATI—There was a fairly liberal supply of old stock potatoes on the Cincinnati market, with the situation in general only moderately active. There is no real tone to the situation, buyers of an indifferent nature, showing little disposition or attention to this commodity at the present time.

POTATOES—CINCINNATI MARKET.

Bulk from car, per bu. 46 to 48
 *Sacked from car, per bu. 47 to 52
 *Sacks must be even weight, 150 pounds.
 Price quoted includes cost of sack, about 10 1/2c each.

PITTSBURGH—Receipts continue to be comparatively liberal on the Pittsburgh market, with the trade comparatively active on basis of normal conditions. It is impossible, however, to advance prices, only in extreme cases of high quality. General conditions are about normal, fairly good tone to the situation, receipts being taken care of quite readily. The present embargoed conditions may result in effecting much higher prices, at least of a temporary nature.

POTATOES—PITTSBURG MARKET.

Bulk from car, per bu. 45 to 48
 Sacked from car, per bu. 46 to 52

WHEAT

The situation, so far as wheat is concerned, has changed but very little during the past week. Cash wheat and also general flour business is light. It seems true that daily receipts at most primary points shows some falling off, but they are still greater than those of a year ago. In face of this we have large reserves still to come forward. It is barely possible the winter wheat

WHEAT—DETROIT MARKET.

No. 1 White \$1.07 3/4
 No. 2 Red 1.08 3/4

Speculative Prices.

July delivery \$.92 3/4
 *May delivery 1.06 3/4
 *The prices given for December and May delivery represent the future delivery prices. This information merely gives you the future basis of this commodity as figured by those who speculate on future prospects.

crop may have been damaged by recent storms; as yet we have received no claims along this line, with the result that prospects are about all that could be desired. While this appears a little bearish the Liverpool market continues the same, with the general feeling that caution should be exercised by sellers. The above goes to show that the wheat market is just about holding its own.

WHEAT—CHICAGO MARKET.

No. 2 Red \$1.07

Speculative Prices.

*July delivery \$.89 3/4
 *May delivery90 3/4
 *The price given for July and May delivery represent the future delivery prices. This information merely gives you the future basis of this commodity as figured by those who speculate on future prospects.

"I enclose stamps to pay for Michigan Business Farming, the little 'pink sheet,' which I think is a very good market paper."—Chas. Anderson, Gaylord, Mich.

BEANS

We think all holders of beans today ought to feel comparatively well pleased with the actual situation that confronts us at the moment. We have previously demonstrated to you the reasons why the bean market and situation in general is in its present depressed condition. The question before us now, and the problem to solve is, how can we better the present conditions, and next, are we bettering them? We believe that the bean market today is in a much better condition than it was one week ago. The position of the bean dealers over the State of Michigan makes the writer think of a ball game, a man on second and

third, no men out, with the question, who is the batter up? The pitcher is in a hole, regardless of the strength of the batter next to face him. The local bean jobber or dealer is considered in a hole today. They claim they are in the hole because of having the elevators over the state pretty well filled with high priced beans, based on today's market. From this angle they tell us they are in a hole; they don't state whether they think Ty Cobb, Sam Crawford or Lajoie is coming to bat, but they simply lay stress on having done everything they can to help the producer of beans, by taking their beans into their elevators at the prices they have paid. They don't come out openly and admit that they themselves are the real cause of the situation today—don't come out and tell us the manner in which they handled the crop from its very inception—they don't want to make public that they were drawing about 50 cents margin on every bushel of the early beans that went into the market; they don't want to admit that by virtue of their greed for this 50 cents per bushel margin they placed the bean market on its present condition. No! They are always doing just what they should in the interest of the farmer. Going back to the ball game, I want to tell you that neither of these sluggers are coming to bat, instead, a very weak hitter, that means just this, that the bean dealers over the State of Michigan are not in a hole, that the general situation is not at all hazardous. All they have got to do is to regulate the disposition of these beans on hand and the price will seek a level which is in line with our former expectancy. You need not think for a minute that these local bean dealers are not going to make a fight to put these beans up where they are going to get a profit out of their holdings. While they are making this fight we want to ask you to keep in close touch with the situation, watch the manner in which they manipulate and see if you cannot extract from the same a study which will do you great good as an individual disposer. If these men handle the situation in a given manner to get big results, you must handle the situation in much the same manner to get individual results. To conclude, if you have good dry, white beans, make a fight; don't be alarmed; if you have damp stock you have cause for worry, and we would suggest making disposition as best you can and as quickly.

BEANS—DETROIT MARKET.

White hand-picked basis \$1.90
 Red Kidney 2.00

MICHIGAN ZONE PRICES.

Zone No. 2 Michigan \$1.70
 Zone No. 3 Michigan 1.80
 Zones 4, 5, 6 and 7 Michigan 1.80

NOTE—We give you above the prices that Michigan dealers should be able to pay you for beans, hand-picked basis, in the different freight zones of Michigan. The Pink Sheet has set the price for beans, hand-picked basis, at the average Michigan points, at \$2.40 per bushel.

OATS

There is but very little change to report in the general situation and outlook for the oat market. The situation could be termed healthy, tone to the situation normal, but nothing of a really spirited nature exists, neither has it had any given tone during the season. The market has fought along and maintained about a certain level, very little change one way or the other. The tendency should be for just a little advance of a steady nature started with sympathy created by conditions and gradually growing into result as based thereon.

OATS—DETROIT MARKET.

Standard36
 No. 3 White35
 No. 4 White35 1/2
 No. 2 Mixed35
 No. 3 Mixed35

CINCINNATI—There was real firmness on the Cincinnati market the past week. Noticeable was this the condition on high class shipments. Arrivals were of a moderate nature with a demand just about of an equivalent nature.

OATS—CINCINNATI MARKET.

Standard36
 No. 3 White35
 No. 4 White35 1/2
 No. 2 Mixed35
 No. 3 Mixed35

PITTSBURGH—Owing to light receipts the market was slightly improved. There is no great improvement in actual demand with a very narrow market existing. The general advance is about 1/2c.

OATS—PITTSBURGH MARKET.

Standard36 1/2
 No. 3 White35 1/2
 No. 4 White34
 No. 2 Mixed35
 No. 3 Mixed35

"We are pleased with the paper and it is looked for as much as every paper that comes with the mail."—Wm. H. Robbins, Batavia, Michigan.

CLOVER SEED

Each week brings us one week nearer actual seeding time, a time when the real basis will be expected to be set by this commodity. It begins to dawn on us that no material change can be looked for. It is reported that we have plenty of seed for our requirements, that there is no real cause or need for excitement to exist or a noticeable advance made in demands. It is a situation which still continues to remain in the hands of the large distributors of seed over the State. We

Continued on Page Six

MICHIGAN FREIGHT ZONES

In order to keep in touch with the market conditions you should know the freight rate from your shipping station to the leading market centers. If you have the freight rate you have the key which places you in a position to know whether your local dealer is giving you the market price for your products or not. In connection with this article we give you the Michigan Business Farmer Zone Map. You will notice that this map is divided into seven freight zones. Your farm is located in one of these zones, and by referring to the table given below you will find approximately what it costs for carlot shipments to the different market centers. The rate given is per 100 pounds, and it should be remembered that these are the approximate rates which will, of course, differ a little from different points in the several zones, therefore it is advisable that you secure from your local station agent the correct rate from your station to any of the markets named. Remember the railroad companies are common carriers and the agent is obliged to give you the freight rates if you make a request. For example let us say that you reside in zone 5 and wish to ship a carload of hay to Pittsburgh. The rate is 22c a hundred or \$4.40 per ton. The quotations in

Pittsburgh, for instance, show that No. 1 Timothy hay is worth \$16.00 per ton. The freight being \$4.40, would show that the dealers in Tuscola county should pay \$11.60 per ton, less handling charge. The minimum weight of a car of hay is 20,000 pounds; the minimum weight of a car of potatoes is 30,000 pounds; the minimum weight of a car of beans is 40,000 pounds; and you will have to pay for that number of pounds in each car, so be sure and ship a full carload. The rates given cover hay, potatoes and beans only; all kinds of grains take a different rate. We will be glad to furnish you with full information with reference to the maximum and minimum car-loads, or you can get this information from your local agent.

Zone 1—Sault Ste. Marie.

New York City	.32
Pittsburgh	.23 1/2
Cincinnati	.29
Chicago	.22
Detroit	.22

Zone 2—Kalkaska.

New York City	.34 1/2
Pittsburgh	.22
Cincinnati	.19 1/2
Chicago	.16
Detroit	.14

Zone 3—Bay City.

New York City	.27 1/2
Pittsburgh	.17
Cincinnati	.16
Chicago	.13
Detroit	.10

Zone 4—Greenville.

New York City	.29
Pittsburgh	.17 1/2
Cincinnati	.16
Chicago	.13
Detroit	.11

Zone 5—Sandusky.

New York City	.27 1/2
Pittsburgh	.22
Cincinnati	.18
Chicago	.15
Detroit	.13

Zone 6—Vicksburg.

New York City	.29
Pittsburgh	.17
Cincinnati	.16
Chicago	.10 1/2
Detroit	.11

Zone 7—Pontiac.

New York City	.27 1/2
Pittsburgh	.17
Cincinnati	.16
Chicago	.13
Detroit	.06 1/2



Michigan Business Farming

The Best Crop Reporter and Market Guide ever published solely in the interests of those who make a business of lifting the soil for profit.

"Founded in 1912, for the Business Farmers of today, and proud of it!"

EDITED UNDER THE DIRECTION OF MR. GRANT SLOCUM

"They copied all they could follow, but they couldn't copy my mind, And I left 'em sweating and stealin' a year and a half behind."—Kipling.

¶ This "pink-sheet" has no creed, nor party, plays no favorites and bows its head to neither friend nor enemy, if they would swerve it from the single path which it has laid for itself to solve the greatest problem that confronts the farmer today, **THAT OF DISPOSING OF HIS CROP FOR A GREATER PROFIT!**

¶ The market reports are written directly to serve the farmers of Michigan, and to assist them in receiving at their own local market the prices which should be theirs.

¶ MICHIGAN BUSINESS FARMING maintains a Service department, under competent and experienced direction of men, whose duty it is to aid our readers in any part of this state to secure fair prices and good markets and if the local buyer will not meet these conditions to aid, if possible, in the disposing of his produce on a favorable market.

¶ In the unpretentious little "pink-sheet" which you hold in your hands, the farmers of Michigan will find a militant strong-arm, ready and anxious at all times to defend their rights and to right their wrongs wherever and whenever they be found. No independent farmer or group of organized farmers in this state need hesitate to call upon this publication, at any time, if it can be of assistance to them.

¶ MICHIGAN BUSINESS FARMING, let it be clearly understood, represents no single organization, be it Gleaners, Grangers, Farmers' Clubs, Society of Equity or whatever its creed or title. It does, however, stand for organized farming, because in this way only do we believe the farmers of Michigan can come into their own.

ONE-CENT-PER-WEEK (when ordered for 50 weeks or more)
SEND 50c FOR 50 WEEKS.

(In remitting it is to your advantage to write full name and address carefully and tell us whether you are an old or new subscriber.)

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EDITORIAL

The news item following has appeared in different newspapers. "Recent change of ownership of the Jersey City Stockyards and the sale of other large realty holdings nearby have given rise to reports that Chicago packers contemplate establishing large stockyards here,

A SHORTAGE OF CATTLE.

should Congress remove or materially lower the tariff on beef. It is stated to be the packers' intention to establish slaughtering plants here for killing beeves shipped from the Argentine republic." Which, briefly stated, means that the United States must sooner or later look to foreign countries for stock, if not breeding cattle. No one advised can deny the statement that there is a marked scarcity of all kinds of cattle and the present tendency is towards a greater decrease.

While the population of our country has rapidly increased, cattle production has not kept pace, but has actually decreased.

It will be a surprise to many to know that our imports of cattle now exceed exports. In 1904 we imported but 16,000 cattle, valued at \$310,000. In 1912 imports had grown to over 300,000 cattle with a value of over \$5,000,000.

Exports of meat, particularly of fresh beef, have fallen off even more than exports of cattle. Last year there were sent out of the country only 9,000,000 pounds of fresh beef as against 354,000,000 pounds in 1901. The total value of meat and dairy products exported last year, approximated \$145,000,000 as against \$209,000,000 in 1896.

Authorities maintain that it will require five or six years to build up the cattle raising business to a point where a material reduction in prices will be had. Hogs can be raised and finished within six months, not so with cattle.

No one seems to be to blame—neither the packers nor the farmers—and high prices for beef are the result absolutely of supply and demand and will continue so, unless the supply increases or the outlet for beef decreases.

The fact that no cattle are going for export is conclusive that prices are high by reason of a light supply. If exports were being had, under high prices here, the consumer could maintain plausibly that supply and demand was not making the price.

And this brings up the question: "Where are we going to get our supply of beef cattle?" Again we hear about people letting cattle in from foreign shores to supply this demand. A feeder suggested the other day that we ought to have Canadian cattle to consume our surplus grain and hay.

Just as soon as prices get normally high; just as soon as the cost of living soars—then the old tariff agitation comes to life. The problem must be solved; either the farmer must solve it or Congress will.

There are plenty of reasons for the present shortage. First, the breeding groups of the west and south and southwest have been cut up into small farms; second, there appears to have been more risk in feeding than some of the farmers cared to assume when grain prices were high and beef prices level.

At any rate, it appears beyond the shadow of a doubt, that the farmers of Michigan could do no better than get a few head of cattle and hogs to feed. Let the hogs follow the cattle.

If the advice is wrong, then 95 per cent of authorities are wrong in their conclusion that there was never a time in the history of the country when inducements were stronger for the farmer to become a stock farmer, as well as a producer of grain, hay and farm produce.

Appeal Brings Quick Results

OUR BROTHERS ARE IN NEED!

The rivers rise above them,
Our brothers starve and die,
And we who deeply love them
Must answer to their cry;
No thought of gain must swerve us,
From God's most tender creed
Of love and help and service
To those in better need.

Our brothers want assistance,
But not of gold alone;
They call across the distance
With all the strength they own
For faith that does not falter,
For love that understands,
For hearts that do not alter,
For strong and willing hands.

The rivers rise above them,
They strive with fire and flood.
We and—because we love them
And they are of our blood—
All thought of self is banished,
Lifted the pall of greed;
The barriers are banished,
OUR BROTHERS ARE IN NEED.

Our Readers Are Quick to Respond to Cry for "Help" Coming From Homeless Ohio Flood Victims.

Although this is but Wednesday noon, and the "pink-sheets" appeal for the suffering farmers made homeless by the flood which swept Ohio and parts of Indiana, has been in the mails only since Saturday, the Relief Fund is swelling to proportions which will go a long way in lending a helping hand.

The business farmers of Michigan were quick to catch the spirit of this appeal, and every man, woman and child who has contributed to this fund can feel that glow of satisfaction which comes with knowledge of unselfish help to a brother in distress.

Up to 12 noon, Wednesday, April 2, we acknowledge with deep thanks and our promise of a distribution to the best of our ability, to deserving farmers in the flood districts of Ohio and Indiana, the following contributions:

OHIO RELIEF FUND.

Grant Slocum, Detroit.....	\$25.00
Rural Publishing Co., employees	13.50
Frank Mueller, Custer.....	5.00
George Stevenson, Gaines.....	1.00
William Keyes, Petoskey.....	1.00
Mr. and Mrs. P. J. Klein, Parma	1.00
Mrs. Geo. S. McMullen, Grand	
Ledge	2.00
Country Aid Society, Ravenna.	18.00
F. M. Doty, Jerome.....	1.00
A. R. Doolittle, Jerome.....	3.00
John P. Hansen, Stanton.....	1.00
Peter Helps, Ewart.....	1.00
Robert Gamble, Ewart.....	2.00
Mr. and Mrs. Mabie, Cedar	
Springs	5.00
Joel Johnson, Tustin.....	1.00
Mrs. A. Cross, Lawrence.....	1.00
George H. Sitter, Melvin.....	1.00
Sivert Bauer, Elberta.....	1.00
J. B. Rhoades, Edwardsburg....	1.00
Jesse James, Edmore.....	13.00
R. H. Phelan, Crosswell.....	1.00
From a reader of the "Pink	
Sheet"	1.00
H. J. Corey, Alba.....	.50
Flint Union Arbor Gleaners,	
Swartz Creek	5.00
C. E. Barnes, North Branch....	1.00
Newberry Arbor Gleaners, New-	

berry	6.67
Ransom Smith, Silverwood.....	.50
M. J. Griffith, Melvin.....	1.00
Francis McAuley, Avoca.....	.50
Herbert Lossing, Avoca.....	.50
N. E. Lossing, Avoca.....	1.00
A Friend	\$ 0.50
Mr. and Mrs. Henry Fuss, Alle-	
gan, Mich.	2.00
J. W. Locker, Gladwin, Mich..	.50
W. P. Night, Olivet, Mich.....	.50
Z. Campau, Romeo, Mich.....	1.00
H. T. Hill, Millbrook, Mich....	1.00
C. B. Holcomb, Fulton, Mich....	1.00
W. T. Sparling, Tyre, Mich.....	1.00
Mrs. Carrie Smith, Charlotte,	
Mich.	1.25
F. W. Yates, Rochester, Mich..	1.00

Total received to noon April 2d

\$125.92

We will forward this money to responsible distributors by bank draft, just as rapidly as it can be made proper use of. There is yet time for additional contributions to be made, and we appeal to those who have not heeded the cries of their brothers just across the state lines to forward any amount they can afford to give, to help swell the fund and relieve the suffering.

Contributions to this fund should be sent in money order or currency, and addressed: "Mr. Grant Slocum, for Relief Fund, 95 Fort street, Detroit, Mich."

RURAL ROAD REPAIRS.

Jonathan Bourne, Jr., recently senator from Oregon, has undertaken to solve an interesting rural road problem without charging the government anything for his solution. The problem is: If the rural mail routes of the United States total over a million miles in length, how many wheelbarrow patrolmen will it take to keep these roads in good condition? Bourne was made chairman of the joint good roads committee of congress, but his salary as senator was cut off last inauguration day.

He had learned from French engineers that wheelbarrow patrolmen are the secret of economy in the upkeep of rural highways. A shovel and a barrow are all the equipment necessary.

Senator Bourne has written to all of the 42,000 rural mail carriers in the United States for a detailed report as to the length and character of roads they cover. From state engineers he is securing data on the cost of construction and maintenance.

When congress meets next December the joint committee will be ready to report a complete plan of highway construction and repair.

A \$20 per Week Job Is

Open to one live man in each county in Michigan who will act as our local manager in placing the "pink-sheet" in every business farmer's home. Man with horse, who can cover county and appoint local agents can make double this amount. We want only clean men, of good reputation, but every man who "makes good our requirements will make BIG MONEY, that we absolutely guarantee. Address today

Agency Department
MICHIGAN BUSINESS FARMING
DETROIT, MICHIGAN

DOINGS AT LANSING

Reported by a staff correspondent who will gladly answer any questions regarding legislation at the State Capital, or report the voting of any member of either House on any mail. Address all letters "Lansing Editor," Michigan Business Farming, Detroit, Mich.

How fast things political are moving these days! In 1908 Michigan adopted a brand new Constitution and this year we are to vote on six amendments to that selfsame and venerable parchment. Here they are:

1. Woman's Suffrage.
2. To initiate amendments to the Constitution.
3. To initiate new laws.
4. To pass upon any proposed law. (Referendum.)
5. To amend the constitution to empower the legislature to pass laws for pensioning firemen.
6. To recall any official except judges of courts of record and courts of like jurisdiction.

The death-knell for state-wide prohibition was sounded last week when the house voted on the bill. Fifty-one members voted for it and forty-one against. It takes sixty-seven votes to carry such a resolution, and hence our hopes for making Michigan one of the "white" states are doomed. The senate has sent the Straight bill making Michigan a dry state by statute to the committee, where it will probably die a natural death. One of the remarkable things about the defeat of the prohibition bill in the house was the absence of oratory. No voice was raised in opposition during the voting.

And now that the legislators have taken from us the opportunity of voting on the question of whether or not we want Michigan to be a dry state, perhaps we will be more than ever in favor of equal suffrage. We wonder if they would dare do this sort of thing if they knew that their jobs depended upon the clean mothers, sisters and wives who make up so large a portion of the population of our state.

Up to the present, the supporters of the uniform text book bill have not attempted to bring it from its hiding place in the committee. In the meantime it has been revealed that the Mr. Guffin who helped frame the bill and who has been here during the session trying to get its passage, is in reality not a representative of organized labor as he claimed to be. In fact, it has been learned that he has tried to get other states to adopt uniform laws and then has attempted to get them to buy non-union books. It looks more than ever as though the text-book trust was back of the uniform bill, and we wonder if, in the light of these facts, our representatives will have the courage to give the measure their honest attention.

If you had twelve million dollars to invest, to what kind of people would you entrust it? That's the amount that our legislators intend to spend this year. Think it over! This is your money, and you have hired them to dispense with it to the best advantage of the state at large. Watch them, and see how they spend it.

The bill for drinking-cup vending machines was killed in the senate last week. It was tabled in the house.

There is a movement on in the senate which aims to close the session on April 30th, and to have the house cease business on April 18th. The session will cost the state about \$175,000.

There is much speculation as to just what will happen to the Mobile

bill, which is to regulate fraternal insurance companies, when it comes up for final reading. Just now it seems that there are more representatives in favor of the measure than against it. Just what will happen to this bill between now and the time it comes up for final passage is difficult to guess at.

This is the way the Pere Marquette Railroad stands at present: Its real property value is about ten million dollars. Its stocks amount to nearly thirty million dollars. In other words, the people of Michigan are paying interest on about twenty million dollars that doesn't really exist. What do you think of this sort of business? There is considerable agitation to turn the road over to the state, and it seems that something ought to be done to prevent this sort of watering of stock, because in the end the people have to suffer for it.

It took a little stretch of the constitution for the legislature to pass the appropriation for \$25,000 to relieve the sufferers in the floods of Ohio last week. According to the law, ten days must intervene between the appropriation and the availability of the funds. However, this would have been too long to wait for the sufferers and the money was advanced regardless of the constitution. The appropriation was passed unanimously by both houses.

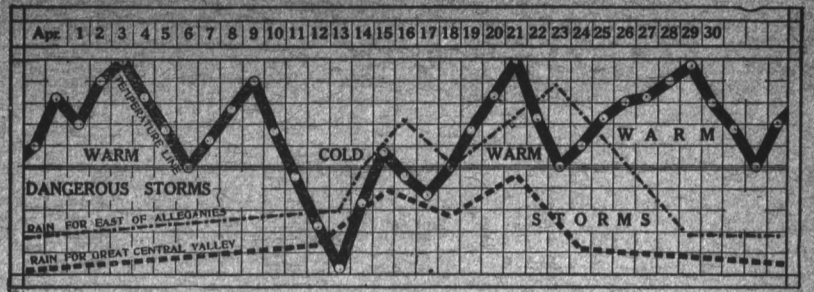
Just four senators opposed the corrupt practice act, which has already passed the house. These senators are Weadock, Wood, Fitzgibbon and G. G. Scott. Attempts were made to extract the teeth of this bill, but only one amendment was added. It still has to pass third reading.

While the house was passing routine bills last Thursday, Rep. Catlin introduced a resolution to invite Theodore Roosevelt to speak before that body while he was in Michigan. Before the members awoke the resolution was passed. Attempts were made to reconsider it and kill it, but they did not succeed. However, the whole matter was taken as a joke.

One of the unusual bills of the session is that introduced by Rep. Santo, of Traverse City, which provides for a state insurance fund out of which the state would meet its losses on state buildings through fire, flood and storm. The funds would be under the direction of the State Insurance Commissioner. No objections to the bill were raised in the committee of the whole.

The committee of the Michigan Legislature which met with a similar committee from the Wisconsin Legislature has finally decided upon the boundaries of Green Bay. This has been a matter of discussion between the two states for years on account of its importance to the fishing industry.

FOSTER'S WEATHER BULLETIN



April will be warmer than usual and good crop weather will come in early. Less than usual rain. Most rain in northeastern states, western Kansas and in Canada. Dangerous storms April 1 to 9. Most rain 14 to 25. It will be a good crop weather month. Late frosts are not probable. Plant and sow early-maturing crops very early in the sections where we predict dry for April.

In above chart the treble line represents normal precipitation and temperatures. As temperatures and precipitation lines rise probabilities will increase for more precipitation and higher temperatures. Dates are for Meridian 90. Count one to three days earlier for west of that line and as much later for east of it, in proportion to distance from that Meridian which runs north through St. Louis.

Washington, D. C., April 5.—Last bulletin gave forecasts of disturbance to cross continent April 7 to 11, warm wave 6 to 10, cool wave 9 to 13. The worst of the storms will have come but the storm forces will still be above normal, therefore, while no one should have a nervous chill about it, better continue to be cautious throughout this month. One fortunate natural law prevails. Destructive storms seldom pass over the same sections except at long intervals and the places that suffered so greatly in February and March will probably be exempt for balance of 1913.

Next disturbance will reach Pacific coast about April 12, cross Pacific slope by close of 13, great central valleys 14 to 16, eastern sections 17. Warm wave will cross Pacific slope about April 12, great central valleys 14, eastern sections 16. Cool wave will cross Pacific slope about April 15, great central valleys 17, eastern sections 19.

A northern cold wave, with unusually low temperatures, will precede this disturbance two or three days and about one day in advance of it the temperatures will go up rapidly. The storm forces will be greater than their general average but not so great as in the recent past.

During first half of this month the rain forces will change and the locations of rainfall for the next five months will differ greatly from the locations of the rains for the past five months. Since August, 1912, we have continuously located the greatest rainfall on the eastern and western sides of the continent and the minus rains in the great central valleys. From April to August inclusive this year an entirely new arrangement of the rainfall may be expected.

April will average warmer than usual; coldest week of the month will center near April 13. This will vary about three days because the warm waves require about five days to cross the continent. In a similar way the weeks centering on April 6 and 24 will be warmest of the month. Storms may be expected for several days centering on those dates.

The press owes it to these bulletins to editorially mention the important forecasts and warning quoted below. Bulletin dated September 7.—

"Dangerous storms and earthquakes are expected in many places all round the earth near October 11, 1912." November 30.—"Christmas holidays are expected to have about normal temperatures and less than usual precipitation." January 25.—"Dangerous storms may be expected February 20 to 27." February 1.—"We place February 23 as the central day of the dangerous storms of that month." February 8.—"Disturbance will cross continent February 19 to 22. It will be a dangerous storm." February 15.—"We still warn all to avoid the dangerous storms February 20 to 28." March 1.—"Again we hang out danger signals for March 16 to 28. According to our calculations, made about middle of January, clearing weather may be expected for the inauguration." March 8.—"Disturbance will cross continent March 18 to 22." February 15.—"We still warn all to avoid the dangerous storms February 20 to 28." March 8.—"Disturbance will cross continent March 18 to 22. This will be a very dangerous storm period."

Those forecasts and warnings were repeated several times in earlier or later bulletins and all were strenuously urged to seek safety. We knew that the first quarter of 1913 would bring some of the most dangerous storms of the century and did our part in trying to save lives and property.

DIPPED FROM THE STREAM.

We are constantly being told by railroad financiers and others that farmers are robbing the soil of its fertility and that something ought to be done to prevent our country going to the dogs. Meanwhile these same men are busy watering stock and robbing the people right and left. Is it worse to rob soil than to rob people? We would have a mighty hard time discovering in Michigan or any other state a farm so mismanaged and so run without thought of the future as the Pere Marquette railroad has been. If some of these self-appointed advisers of farm folks could only see the notes in their own eyes they would find life too short to give them time to advise others if they attempted beforehand to reform themselves.

It has been estimated that bad roads cost the farmer at least 50 cents per acre each year upon every acre of his crop. Good roads cost money, but bad roads cost more. If you want to know what our bad roads cost us remember that we are paying 23 cents a ton for hauling, when European farmers are paying from 7 to 9 cents.

We need a real practical agricultural credit system. Capital is needed to run a farm just as it is needed to run any business, and the man with brains and muscle who desires to extend or improve his farm should not be hampered by a lack of capital.

"I like the 'pink sheet' and hope it will improve."—Sabin Morse, Custer,

The Market Service Bureau

The market quotations in the "pink-sheet" are corrected up to Wednesday noon of the week of issue. We are perfecting the Market Service Bureau to handle requests from our readers for quotations by wire or telephone at any time. Do not hesitate to ask our advice or give your suggestions as to how we can improve the present market service; you realize we are tackling a big proposition never before attempted as a service to the farmers of this country by any publication, and your suggestions as to how we can make it more valuable to you will be appreciated.

THE EDITOR.

THE MARKET SITUATION VIEWED FROM THE INSIDE

Continued from Page Three

believe that instead of their jumping up the situation causing a sharp advance, that about the present standard of levels will be maintained.

CLOVER SEED—DETROIT MARKET.

June, prime	\$12.00
Mammoth, prime	12.00
Alsike, prime	12.60
Timothy Seed, prime	1.05

"I think the paper fills a long felt want, as the selling of farm products should receive as much attention as any production."—L. E. Groff, Custer, Ohio.

APPLES

The apple situation continues along in about the same channel. A market groove seems to have been created into which the marketers of the same have gradually drifted. This groove gradually leads up to a betterment of general conditions and a corresponding advance in prices available. Gradual is this betterment of conditions and gradual is the advance possible to bring about, but still there is this possibility. Everyone seems to appreciate its healthy condition, that the general trend and tone of the market is just a little better, with the result that among the high class of handlers there exists activity constantly. It will be only high class stuff that will be looked after with favor and which will draw the reward. Low grade stuff will not be affected from day to day by what would naturally be termed, a general improvement.

APPLES—GENERAL MARKET.

Fancy, per barrel	2.00 to 3.50
Ordinary, per barrel	1.00 to 2.50

"I am well pleased with the paper; can't get along without it. Please send me some sample copies and I will hand them to my neighbors."—Henry Sulcer, Climax, Michigan.

CORN

This commodity has certainly put up a fight to be proud of so far this season. In the face of the depressed condition existing on other food commodities it is no less than wonderful that corn has kept up to the level as shown. Everything at the moment points to the present level and a gradual improvement being easily brought about. The situation remains healthy. There is a constant demand which possesses rare tone so that we have every right to expect that the closing of this season will be highly satisfactory as based on our expectancy at its inception.

CORN—DETROIT MARKET.

No. 2 white	.53 1/2
No. 3 white	.52
No. 4 white	.52
No. 2 yellow	.51
No. 3 yellow	.52
No. 4 yellow	.52
No. 2 mixed	.51
No. 3 mixed	.51
No. 4 mixed	.51

CORN—CINCINNATI MARKET.

No. 2 white	.57
No. 3 white	.56
No. 4 white	.54
No. 2 yellow	.57
No. 3 yellow	.56
No. 4 yellow	.55
No. 2 mixed	.56 1/2
No. 3 mixed	.55
No. 4 mixed	.54

CORN—PITTSBURG MARKET.

No. 2 white	.54
No. 3 white	.53
No. 4 white	.54
No. 2 yellow	.54
No. 3 yellow	.53
No. 4 yellow	.53
No. 2 mixed	.54
No. 3 mixed	.53
No. 4 mixed	.53

ONIONS

The only advice we can give on onions is this: Sell them at whatever you can get, and as quickly as possible. Look into every avenue of escape, then act and act quickly. Thousands of cars of onions are going to the dump this year, it is absolutely impossible to market them, therefore regardless of price, dispose of your onions just as quickly as you can. There is no use for the producer trying to hang back and benefit the general situation because the general situation means onions held by large receivers. If you hold back at this time you would simply be benefiting the situation for them to reap the reward, therefore, you might just as well dump your stuff into the market and get what you can out of it. The dealers did not do one solitary thing to help the onion situation earlier, therefore why should you as producers hold back your stuff now to benefit them—nothing to it—don't you do it.

ONIONS.

Detroit.	
Yellow Globe, sacked, per cwt.	.50
Red Globe, sacked, per cwt.	.45
Yellow Globe, bulk, per cwt.	.30
Red Globe, bulk, per cwt.	.30
Cincinnati.	
Yellow Globe, sacked, per cwt.	.40
Red Globe, sacked, per cwt.	.40
Yellow Globe, bulk, per cwt.	.40
Red Globe, bulk, per cwt.	.40
Pittsburg.	
Yellow Globe, sacked, per cwt.	.55
Red Globe, sacked, per cwt.	.45
Yellow Globe, bulk, per cwt.	.45
Red Globe, bulk, per cwt.	.30

"I would not like to be without the 'pink sheet.' I think every farmer ought to have it in his home."—John McQuarrie, Marlette.

BUTTER

No material change can be reported on the butter market. Well established seems to be the standard of levels as previously set. There is just the least variation in conditions from day to day, which is paid little attention to by the actual handler. Large handlers, of course, take advantage of these day to day variations, but from a general standpoint there is no real change. The market is healthy, and the tone to the situation all that could be asked for.

BUTTER—GENERAL MARKET.

Creamery No. 1, per pound	.33
Fancy Dairy, per pound	.33

"I am more than pleased with the paper."—Lewis Lindner, Williamston.

EGGS

Weather conditions have been such as to cause quite a liberal flow of fresh receipts. We can expect this, but still at the same time we also might hope or receive weather conditions that would moderate receipts, thereby having a tendency, at least, to cause an advance. Going back to a conservative estimate of our expectancy along price lines, the market today at 18c to 19c is about where we can look for it at this time of the year. Conditions are normal, healthy, with a good tone to the situation existing. We are experiencing everything that we can expect to at this time. Storage eggs are going to be looked after urgently during April. During this time, and for this purpose eggs will be looked over, graded as to size, cleanliness and in some cases natural color. We would not advise the individual to figure on shipping eggs to an outside market. Only in extreme cases, will this pay

you a profit? Local dealers are exchanging their wares for your eggs on a basis which is very close to the cash demand of eggs at the outside market. The only way for the producer to better his business from an egg producing standpoint, is through some of the high class individual trade angles and by organizing so that you can place in storage your eggs at this period of the year, then sell them next winter. These 18c eggs will go into storage and very likely come out next winter at 40c.

EGGS—GENERAL MARKET.

Large fresh	\$.18 1/2
Medium fresh	.17

"Your paper is all right and what every farmer needs."—E. P. Phillips, Honor.

POULTRY

The readers of the "Pink Sheet" must give us credit for having regulated the disposition of poultry this season so that we have experienced, not only the most uniform market conditions, but the highest point that we have experienced for years. It is really wonderful how well regulated the disposition of the poultry crop has been. You can all see the benefits of it. You can all see that disposition is the solver of the problem as far as our natural markets are concerned. Spasmodic dumping haphazard marketing, will bring about the opposite results. We haven't experienced one week this entire season so far when conditions were not running along very smoothly, not a single shipment should have been subjected to sacrificing. The market has constantly been just a little ahead in demand of actual receipts. Today we are away behind in the matter of receipts. It would be possible to put almost any price on poultry today. Good hens and yearlings selling at 18c, live weight; that's a pretty good market, ought to be pretty satisfactory.

POULTRY—DETROIT MARKET.

No. 1 Turkeys	.19 to .20
No. 2 Turkeys	.14 to .16
No. 1 Spring Chickens	.17 to .18
No. 2 Spring Chickens	.14 to .16
No. 1 Fowls	.17 to .18
No. 2 Fowls	.13 to .15
No. 1 Geese	.15 to .15 1/2
No. 1 Ducks	.19 to .20

POULTRY—CHICAGO MARKET.

No. 1 Turkeys	.17
No. 2 Turkeys	.14
No. 1 Spring Chickens	.16
No. 2 Spring Chickens	.12
No. 1 Fowls	.16
No. 2 Fowls	.11
No. 1 Geese	.13
No. 1 Ducks	.15

Note.—A wire from any of our readers will bring last minute quotations. Use care in making shipments and be sure the consignee is financially responsible.

"I think this little paper is a fine thing for the farmers."—Clifford A. Symons, Sterling.

LIVE STOCK

Cattle—Detroit.

Receipts of cattle for this week were 1229, last week 1522, a decrease of 293. Sympathetic with this decline in receipts, best steers and heifers were good at \$8 to \$8.25, 1,000 to 1,200 lbs., \$7.50 to \$8, 800 to 1,000 lbs., up to \$7.50, 500 to 700 lbs., \$7. There was a fairly liberal run of good choice fat cows with an advance of about 25c, fancy stock going at \$6 to \$6.75, average fat cows \$5 to \$6, common \$4.50 to \$4.75. The run of canners was comparatively light with sales affected on basis of \$4 to \$4.25. There were a few choice heavy bulls in the market which sold at \$6.50 to \$7, good bologna kind going at \$5.75 to \$6.25, a few stock bulls at \$5 to \$5.50. There was a good fair run of feeders from 800 to 1,000 lbs., choice feeding steers going at \$7 to \$7.50, some fair handy kind, same weight,

\$6.50 to \$6.75, a few choice stockers reaching \$5.50 to \$6, a small run of stock heifers going at \$5 to \$5.50. There was a liberal run of large young milkers which were going at \$50 to \$65, common kind \$35 to \$45.

CATTLE—DETROIT STOCK YARDS.

Beef steers, good to prime heavy	\$8.00 to \$8.25
Beef steers, medium to good	7.50 to 8.00
Beef steers, common to fair	7.00 to 7.50
Beef cows, common to selected	4.50 to 6.75
Heifers, selected	7.00 to 7.50
Stock steers	5.00 to 6.00
Feeders	6.50 to 6.75
Canners and cutters	3.50 to 4.25
Good to prime veals	6.00 to 11.50
Bulls	5.00 to 7.00
Dressed veal	10.00 to 16.00

Cattle—Chicago.

Extreme prices and bulk of native beef cattle sold here this week, quotations for carload lots, with comparisons:

	Extreme range	Bulk of sales
Last week	\$7.20 to \$9.10	\$7.90 to \$8.60
Previous week	7.15 to \$9.10	7.85 to \$8.65
Four weeks ago	7.00 to \$9.25	8.00 to \$8.75
1912	5.50 to \$8.70	6.50 to \$8.10
1911	5.20 to \$8.90	6.80 to \$8.50
1910	5.60 to \$8.65	6.65 to \$7.90
1909	4.75 to \$7.10	5.60 to \$6.65
1908	4.50 to \$7.20	5.85 to \$7.00
1907	4.20 to \$6.75	4.85 to \$6.15

Owing to the washout condition of railroads, eastern shippers felt very much alarmed over this week's trading. Not knowing whether they could ship or not, their disposition was to stay out of the market. Killers took quite freely to light and handy weight sorts around \$8.15 to \$8.50. Heavy stuff showed the most pronounced sales strength. The top was set at \$9.05 with several droves going at \$8.90; most of these went to New York houses. One New York house had forty-five loads of steers held up at Fostoria, Ohio on the B. & O. on account of washout conditions ahead. Had it not been for the real keen demand in every direction trading would have been mighty light this last week, based on conditions that confronted them. They were taking long chances to get their cars to destination. Local shippers understanding the situation showed a tendency to hold back. The receipts of good cows on the market was just about ample for packer requirements, going along steadily. The sales of prime corn-fed heifers went on a basis of \$8.10 to \$8.40, the average fed heifer beef going at \$7 to \$7.75. There was a heavy tone to the bull market in general owing to the eastern condition. The distillery bulls found a place at \$7.25 to \$7.35, bologna kind at \$6.25 to \$6.35, common sort down to \$6. There was an indifferent demand for common grade canners, bulk of sales going at \$4.50 to \$4.85, medium \$3.75 to \$4.10. Veal calves got a rap in the way of decline in this week's run, the top being set at about \$9.75. Since Ohio and Indiana cuts quite a figure in the feeder and stocker class the runs of this class were too liberal for the remainder of the market. The general cut was around 15c to 40c.

CATTLE—CHICAGO STOCK YARDS.

Beef steers, good to prime heavy	\$8.60 to \$9.10
Beef steers, medium to good	8.30 to 8.60
Beef steers, common to fair	7.15 to 8.35
Beef cows, common to selected	4.85 to 7.75
Fat heifers, good to choice	5.65 to 8.00
Canners and cutters	3.50 to 4.80
Good to prime veals	5.75 to 9.25
Bulls	5.50 to 7.75

Cattle—Buffalo.

Monday's resceipts were in excess of general expectations, reports of the unprecedented floods throughout Ohio and Indiana, in Buffalo territory, causing sellers to conclude that the supply here for Monday would not exceed a hundred cars. Instead, however, supply figured 140 loads or 3,500

FLOUR AND FEED.

Very little change noted in the situation, with the demand fairly active. The heavy rains that have fallen for some time have caused a number of washouts, and shipments are much delayed.

We believe prices of last week will govern all sales with the exception of feed that contains a large portion of corn products, which must advance in proportion to the advance on corn.

Kind.	per bbl.
"Blend" flour, 1/2-paper sacks..	\$ 5.25
Spring patent	4.50
Toweling sacks or wood barrels	
20c higher.	

	Per ton.
Coarse corn meal.....	23.50
Cracked corn	24.00
Chop feed	21.50
Coarse middlings	22.00
Fine middlings	24.50
Bran (standard)	21.50

The above prices are f. o. b. Detroit, Mich., on car lot shipments.

Tankage, averaging 60 per cent protein, \$41 per ton f. o. b., Chicago.

HOW TO DRESS AND SHIP HOGS.

Hogs properly dressed and kept clean and neat always command good sale when the weather is not too warm—say from November to June.

Hogs should be killed by bleeding freely. Stab in the throat. Put in scalding hot water and allow to remain until the bristles get loose. Remove all bristles and have them dressed perfectly clean. Cut open from the stern to head. Be careful and do not get outside of carcass blood stained, as appearance goes a long way toward getting best prices. Remove all the entrails except kidneys. Leave head and feet on. Allow carcass to cool off thoroughly before shipping. Shippers should be careful and keep hogs as clean as possible in getting them to the stations, and also see that they are placed in clean cars if that can be done. Placing a little straw under them in the cars would help to keep them clean.

Fasten a shipping tag, with your name and address marked plainly thereon, to one of the hind legs.

A PLAN TO WORK VACANT FARM LAND.

Twelve farmers at Kenmare, Minn., have followed up the plan of the Kenmare Coal club to fill vacant farm

buildings in the county and at the same time get additional help.

They offer free homes and land for gardening to the city "down and out" class, the requirements being that the men who accept their offers must hire out for the season.

In some cases a man and his wife will be acceptable.

The Minneapolis Civic and Commerce association has turned the offers over to the Associated Charities and Humane society.

Nearly 50 applications have been received in Minneapolis for consideration.

ILLINOIS DAIRYMEN WIN FIGHT.

At a meeting of representatives of the Illinois Milk Producers' association, it was unanimously voted to stand by the association price of \$1.50 per hundred pounds of milk delivered at the country bottling plants, but an offer was extended to the Borden Condensed Milk company to arbitrate.

Members of the committee, representing farmers who deliver milk to the Borden plants, passed a resolution offering to accept the Borden price of \$1.40 5-6 per hundred pounds, and leave the matter of a fair test to arbitration. Dairymen claim that 3.5 per cent butter fat should prevail in summer milk, while the Borden concern holds that no milk testing less than 3.3 per cent butter fat should command the 10 cent premium.

Thus the matter is put up to the Borden people, and theirs is the next move. Milk producers say they will make no further concessions, and in the meantime farmers who depend on the Borden plants for an outlet for their milk are still working on plans for handling their own product. Much money has been raised to build community dairies and creameries, and funds will be available for those who need assistance until they are constructed.

The Bowman people and all other distributors who offered satisfactory prices have contracted for milk with practically all of their former patrons and in addition have secured many other farmers on their list who formerly dealt with Borden, and a few other concerns whose offers were rejected. The farmers' victory has had a wonderful effect, and enormous strides have been made in organization work.

LOOK OUT FOR THE PROMOTERS

THEY ARE TRYING TO INTEREST MICHIGAN FARMERS IN THEIR SCHEME.

The Growers and Shippers' Exchange of Rochester Hits the Rocks—Others Will Follow if Care is Not Exercised.

Farmers and fruit growers are anxious to get into the game and get nearer the consumer's price for their products. The cry of "high cost of living" which comes from the cities has caused the producers to investigate conditions, and they have found that 65 cents of the consumer's dollar goes into the pockets of the middlemen. Realizing that under present conditions they are not getting even fair returns for their labor, the producers are vainly striving to find some plan to reach the consumer. While casting about for some assistance in this direction, they are very liable to listen to the plausible plans of the professional promoters. In several states these promoters have organized associations, and in almost every instance they have proved a failure.

Fruit growers and farmers must not expect to solve the problem of reaching the consumer without first organizing at their end of the line. The whole foundation of such an association must first rest with the producers. After the producers have gotten together, and are able to handle the shipping end of the business, it is a mighty easy proposition to operate the sales end of the business. The demand exists always; it is the supply that causes the trouble.

A special dispatch from Rochester, New York, which tells of the troubles of the Growers and Shippers' Exchange in that city, will give sufficient reason for our words of warning at this time:

Edwin W. Catchpole, president of the Growers and Shippers' Exchange, filed a voluntary petition in bankruptcy Tuesday, placing liabilities at \$53,009.66, and assets at \$11,251.58. Of the liabilities, the amount of \$48,171.66 is unsecured claims which include 400 small creditors who are owed for produce bought or taken over by the exchange for shipment. These small amounts aggregate \$25,086.10. There are also 550 claims against the concern for damages, losses and destruction to produce that was being handled for shipment. These items total \$23,103.56.

The assets include \$6,923 in open accounts and \$3 in cash. The balance is made up of notes, equipment, machinery, etc.

Franklin H. Smith, attorney for the exchange, has issued a statement declaring that the reason for filing the petition is because of financial difficulties growing out of the alleged mismanagement of a former manager who was discharged on January 1. After his discharge, claims the attorney, the directors began to look into the finances and found them in such shape that bankruptcy proceedings were thought advisable.

Harvey W. Baxter was formerly secretary, treasurer and manager of the exchange. He was arrested in Chicago last week on a charge of violating the law in over issuing stock of the exchange. He was arraigned here and upon pleading not guilty was released on \$2,000 bail.

A REMARKABLE CASE OF INTENSIVE FARMING.

A remarkable example of intensive farming is given in the case of Samuel McCall, a colored man of Alabama, by the Department of Agriculture. This man had two acres near his cabin. It was about 21 years ago that he took first hold of the little piece of land and determined to

see what he could do with it. His first effort was to improve the organic content of the soil. Practically everything produced by the soil except the lint cotton and a portion of the seed, was returned to it.

All the manure produced by his horse and two cows was used, but no commercial fertilizer except a little cotton-seed meal under oats. Gradually the soil was made deeper by plowing until in a few years it was made open and porous to a depth of 10 or 12 inches.

By 1898 the land was yielding seven bales of cotton to the two acres which had at the beginning furnished about two-thirds of a bale each. He then took up seed selection and produced a high-yielding strain which is now known locally as the Sam McCall cotton. He has practiced crop rotation during the last few years to advantage. He plants one crop while another is maturing, thus keeping the land always occupied, getting a crop each of oats, corn and cotton from the same ground in one year.

His ambition is to raise nine 500-pound bales of cotton on one acre for he has already succeeded in raising a 506-pound bale on an eighth of an acre. In one year he has produced from one acre, three bales of cotton, 50 bushels of oats and 50 bushels of corn.

SAYS GUN FIRE DEADENS EGGS.

Whether the concussion from the fire of the great naval guns kills chickens and geese in the eggs is a question Secretary Daniels of the Navy Department has been called upon to answer. He received a letter from a woman on the Virginia coast near Cape Henry charging that the target practice of the battle ship fleet in Chesapeake Bay and even in the open ocean outside was destructive to all poultry life in egg form.

Even as she wrote, she declared, the heavy guns were booming, and she intimated that she had lost \$76 in eggs.

The inspector of ordnance at Indian Head already has reported that the heavy gun fire daily at the proving grounds apparently did not in the slightest degree affect the fowls, which were hatched and raised in great numbers as close as 400 yards from the guns.

MICHIGAN RANKS HIGH IN FRUIT GROWING.

The statistics of the census bureau regarding the fruit industry of Michigan show that the value of all fruits in 1899 was \$3,676,000, and in 1909 the value of all fruits was \$9,021,000. An increase of nearly six millions of dollars in ten years isn't a bad record for the fruit growers of Michigan. In the production of all fruits California stands first, New York second and Michigan third. In the production of apples New York is first and Michigan second. For peaches the standing is California, New York, Georgia, Michigan; for pears it is California, New York, Michigan. Michigan ranks eighth in the production of plums and prunes and fourth in cherries, third in grapes and fourth in small fruits. Following is a list of the production and the resulting price for fruits in Michigan for 1909:

12,332,296 bushels of apples	brought	\$5,969,080
1,686,586 bushels of peaches	brought	1,700,320
The pear crop brought.....		535,771
Plums and prunes brought..		205,765
Cherries		590,829
Apricots		2,127
Quinces		16,858
14,218 quarts of strawberries	brought	1,000,788
Raspberries		695,019
Blackberries		218,174
Currents		58,288
Gooseberries		28,932
Cranberries		6,992
Other berries		20,672

In addition to this Michigan produced 3,386,138 gallons of cider and 602,697 gallons of vinegar. Also it turned out 199,030 gallons of wine and grape juice.

Will YOU add just one name this Week?

The "Pink Sheet" asks YOU to help this week by adding just ONE NAME to the rapidly growing list of real business farmers here in Michigan who appreciate what this little paper can mean to them when IT GROWS UP!

IF YOU ARE ALREADY A SUBSCRIBER, ask just one of your farmer friends to use the coupon below—show him what YOU LIKE ABOUT THE PAPER—tell him every farmer of the 10,000 who receive it now every week HAVE PAID JUST WHAT YOU ASK HIM TO PAY—no more or no less—just a penny-an-issue, FIFTY CENTS FOR A FULL YEAR!

IF YOU ARE NOT ALREADY A SUBSCRIBER, then for goodness sake place your name on this list of the REAL BUSINESS FARMERS OF MICHIGAN. The coupon below is a personal invitation for you to join us!

MICHIGAN BUSINESS FARMING, DETROIT, MICH.

Dear Sirs: I enclose 50c for your paper for one year.

To.....

P. O.....

R. F. D..... State.....